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The New York Herald was founded by James Gordon Bennett, 1823. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death in 1865.

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Lesson of the Steel Wage Cut.

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To lift this country out of the economic mire in which it is stalled the workers in the coal industry, which is basic like steel in national production, have got to do what the steel workers have done.

There is no system, there is no law, there is no miracle by which the United States can put heavier costs into the production of its goods and sell them in the markets of the world against foreign producers.

We are losing foreign markets that have belonged to us, losing them at a rate to make our heads swim, because English goods, French goods, German goods and other goods are offered in Europe, Asia, Africa, even South America, at cheaper bargains than the American producer can match with his high cost goods.

Most striking of all is this outcome, according to THE NEW YORK HERALD's Berlin Bureau: "The agreement accords Germans in Russia an exclusive position over the subjects of all other countries and privileges in her business dealings far beyond those accorded even to Soviet citizens themselves."

It is this reestablishment of old German relations in Russia which emphasizes the grave danger which the best judgment in America and England always foresaw in heaping extreme penalties upon Germany in the indemnity settlement.

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at hard knocks. They have wit and native shrewdness, honesty grounded on honor and informed by good sense. Probably Scotty had somebody dependent on him, and his customers would never have suspected from his demeanor that he bore a burden of responsibility. He asked no charity and sought no aims. To "go on the town" was a possibility that never entered his head. He had a head to think with and a body to work with, and he asked no odds of any man.

And with all this, beyond a doubt, Scotty was as lively a youngster as Brookline offered for inspection, ready for any deviltry that would worry the peace officers of the Massachusetts town—peace officers who, like New York's, possess skill, experience and shrewdness, and for whose good judgment and sympathy many a mischievous youngster has caused to be thankful.

He saw his duty and he did it; did it in war as he did it in peace; did it in France as he did it in Brookline, and Brookline and the President of the United States and all the rest of us will do well to honor him as a type of sturdy, self-reliant, manly American boys.

Germany's Grip on Russia. Before the war Germany, by treaty compact and trade agreement, transport facilities and banking and exchange arrangements, was not merely a heavy buyer of raw materials from and a profiting seller of finished products to Russia. Germany was an immense, teeming, prosperous clearing house of Russian products outward bound for the world beyond and of the commerce of near countries and far continents inward bound on its way to the millions of consumers within the Czar's vast European and Asiatic provinces.

What Germany seemed to lose for all time by going to war with the Allies was her strangle hold, so to speak, on the Russian nation, which, measured by its resources of grain, lumber, minerals, livestock and wool, was the greatest economic force in the Old World.

It develops now that in the Russia of the Soviets, as in the Russia of the Czar, Germany since the war has strengthened herself deeply on the old strong lines of commerce and industry. Germany is ahead of Great Britain in this respect not merely as to time but as to range. Her trade arrangement is more far reaching, her relations are closer, and her grasp is firmer. Indeed, if the details of the compact are accurate, both Germans and Russians may dwell in either country, do business in either country and hold property in either country under the ordinary protection and terms of accepted international laws and customs.

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joke-makers and the formation of sundry rainmaking companies and individual enterprises, many of which the Government found it necessary to denounce as swindles.

The Dymenforth method of rain production was by means of high explosives and was apparently based upon the popular belief that rains followed volcanic eruptions and battles accompanied by artillery firing. Mr. HAZFIELD does not assert that he can draw rain from a clear sky, but he declares that he has acquired the science of tapping moisture laden clouds. He has set up his apparatus for this purpose at Chappelle Lake, near Medicine Hat. Precipitation gauges by which the test is to be judged have been erected at six points in the territory artificially to be rained upon.

Sir NAPIER SHAW, the leading British meteorologist, has apparently little faith in either of these two methods or, in fact, in other methods to produce rain or to control the weather. He admits that many laboratory experiments have been successful but he is doubtful of their application on any useful scale. In discussing the recent attempt of London to rid itself of fog he pointed out that clouds were always drifting and that the consumption of energy required for the clearing of an aerodrome 400 yards wide would be from 400 to 500 tons of coal an hour. As with fog so with rain and hail, he said. Until some new source of cheap energy is discovered, he asserted, "efforts at weather control are likely to be defeated by the huge scale upon which the operations would have to be conducted."

But if man could regulate the weather in whose hands would he place the control and get a satisfying result? The cities could get along with a limited amount of rain if the reservoirs holding their water supply were not affected. The wheat grower would want clear skies when his neighbor the corn grower would demand heavy rains. One commuter would pay for a shower on his lettuce patch and another ask for sunshine on his chicken yard. While the farmer smiled at the downpour which made their crops the pickers would rail at it for spoiling their only day off. We can be hapier by trusting to the almanac than we would be worrying if the board of weather control would give us our allotment of rain on the day when we wanted it.

Teachers Miserably Paid. In a special report on teachers salaries the United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. CLAXTON, remarks that in some parts of this country the teacher is paid less than the people of the county pay for the feeding of a prisoner. This was true of tens of thousands of teachers in 1918, and it is true of thousands still.

In some of the States the average yearly pay is miserable: North Carolina, \$284 a year; Mississippi, \$291; South Carolina, \$315; Alabama, \$345; Kentucky, \$364; Georgia, \$366; Tennessee, \$370; Florida, \$383; Virginia, \$385; Arkansas, \$387. These ten States pay the least in the Union. Louisiana and Texas are more liberal than some New England States. Maryland and Delaware are relatively generous, paying better than the supposedly intellectual Kansas and Wisconsin. The average salary of a teacher in Kansas is only \$513.

California is most liberal of all, with \$1,012 the average for all teachers. Her high school teachers receive \$1,454, an average which is exceeded only in Arizona. New York ranks second to California, paying an average of \$876 to all teachers. But our rural teachers, with \$554 as compared with \$1,034 for city schoolmasters, are badly recompensed. The country school teachers of Maryland, Oklahoma and Missouri are paid more liberally than that, not to mention princely States like Massachusetts (\$1,442) and New Jersey (\$1,003).

All in all it is a wretched showing. Some States, of course, are poor and the rural communities cannot spare large amounts for education. But it is a shock to find country teachers paid \$337 in Wisconsin, \$471 in Kansas, \$439 in Iowa, \$488 in Indiana and scarcely more than that in Illinois and New York. What do parents in rich farming States expect to buy for their children's brains with such pittance?

Brazil's First Loan Here. Stronger ties between nations than those formed by mutual commercial and financial relationships are not known anywhere in the world. It is important, therefore, to note the United States lending out of the resources of its development, to nations on the South American continent whose future expansion will depend to a great extent, as once did that of the United States, on the helping hand of foreign capital. The loan to Brazil for \$25,000,000 negotiated in this market dovetails admirably with our increasing share in Brazilian export and import trade.

Before the war our part in Brazil's trade amounted to only 20 per cent. Last year our share was 45 per cent, and since 1915 we have occupied first instead of second place in both sales and purchases in that country.

Brazil is a nation rich in natural resources, awaiting only the development of larger capital to return handsome reward. Its credit rating is high, its existing debt is low. It has stable government and its people are aggressive and industrious.

Until now the Brazilians have financed their railroads and public works, coffee and rubber plantations, as well as general commerce, through London and Paris loans. Although our commerce with Brazil has been growing apace, this is the first time Brazilian securities have been sold openly in this market, an event full

of significance, since it is capital investment which almost without exception holds open the door to commercial markets.

This relation between investment of capital abroad and the accessibility of foreign markets was dwelt upon by the Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. DE ALMEIDA, in his speech at the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"One great handicap from which American exporters suffer in Brazil is the fact that the investment of capital is so insignificant as compared with the investment of capital of their competitors. It must be observed that the investment of capital carries with it much more than simply the dividends. When English, French or other countries place money into enterprises the return is not only the return on investment, but they obtain large orders for materials and supplies of all kinds, thus developing foreign trade. The people of the United States have never availed themselves as they should of this means of extending their political and commercial influence in South America."

The Brazilian Ambassador has here put a whole volume of economic wisdom into a few words.

Radicalism Defeated in Italy. The returns from the elections in Italy Sunday, although not fully compiled, are complete enough to assure a decided victory for Premier GIOLITTI and the Nationalist coalition party which includes his supporters. The attempt of the Government forces to reduce the number of the Socialist Deputies, one of the main features of the election, was successful. The Socialists and Communists together won 134 seats. This will represent their full strength in the next Chamber and means a falling off, according to the present estimates, of about thirty-five from their representation in the last Chamber.

The campaign was one of the most bitterly contested ever held in Italy. The wisdom of dissolving the Chamber and calling the election for last Sunday was questioned even by many of Premier GIOLITTI's warmest supporters. His majority, however, was not strong enough, he considered, for carrying out all the measures which he desired to introduce. He had pursued the policy of letting the radical groups have a free hand, allowing them to seize factories and farms without any strong governmental interference. They did what he had expected they would—permitted the Italian people to see that they were guided and directed from Moscow and that the real result of their radicalism would be the elevation of LENINE and Trotsky to the actual control of Italy.

Then came the means of retaliation. When the Fascist, representing the extreme Nationalist elements and largely made up of former seceders, began their attacks upon the Communists, they, too, had a free hand. They broke up Communist clubs, exiled men suspected of being emissaries of LENINE, and engaged in open conflicts with Socialists without the Government showing any desire to curb them. The two groups fought the matter out themselves, the Government apparently being only a spectator, and the Nationalists, with the Fascist as their militant representatives, came out ahead.

Premier GIOLITTI will now have the opportunity which no Premier since the war has had, that of introducing decided changes in the Italian policy. There is every reason to believe that he will succeed in carrying through the governmental programme which he has previously announced, rigid economy in public administration, reorganization of the army and navy, improvement of economical conditions by restoring industries to their former basis and the securing through a more favorable foreign policy of the much needed supply of raw materials. There will now be no more temporizing, trafficking tactics with the radical groups, such as prevailed during the Premiership of Signor NITTI. GIOLITTI's success ends LENINE and the Moscow Soviet as a present Italian menace.

According to the very latest figures the population of the continental United States is 105,710,520 and G. CARPENTIER.

At last that most enterprising of boroughs, The Bronx, has had a mysterious and almost fashionable crime.

New examinations are to be held for postmasterates. Mr. HAY has announced that it is reported that all of the Edison questions will not be asked.

Professor PUPIN says the sun is bombarding us with electrons. Secretary HUGHES should take a firm stand against this at once. The invariability of the planets must be assured.

Thirty years ago to-day the Metropolitan Museum of Art was open on a Sunday for the first time. Even the blue law cranks have not suggested a return to the old way. Perhaps they haven't thought of it.

Peace is two and one-half years old to-day. There are 3,000,000 men still under arms in Europe.

To a White Iris. Ethereal blossom, slender-stalked, Of mist and moonlight born, Or spun from mists of the pearl Between the night and morn, I love your delicate perfume, Your beauty rare and pale, And liken you to a bride Enfolded in her veil.

But when the early twilight weaves A spell of stars and dew, Then all your filmy petals gleam Like phantoms to my view, And then I know you for a ghost—An orchid's ghost that won To northern gardens from the far Mysterious Amazon.

MINNA LIVING.

'The Star Spangled Banner.'

British Soldiers Were Not Shocked by It During the War.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: L. DOUGLAS WISE would not be so much concerned with the British reaction to 'The Star Spangled Banner' if he had been in any British training area before the Fourth of July, 1918. A few days before I had tea in an aerodrome near Calais with the finest lot of English boys I have ever seen.

We attempted to reconstruct the history of our latest unpleasantness, the war of 1912, from imperfect knowledge. Finally we agreed that the United States had scored at sea and the British on land, so that it might be called an even break. We ended amid shouts of laughter with a humorous history of the whole thing. Why attempt to ignore what we all know?

We agreed that we had all feared there would be just enough foolish men in one outfit or the other to create friction and we were pleased as Punch that nothing of that sort happened. It seemed likely to happen, though, if the divisions were going through the area almost in a procession. Later on the Fourth of July we had as many high British officers at mass as we could get hold of, with the band outside playing all three national anthems. We chatted over a glass of beer and talked of our relative ranks but none whatever for the national susceptibility of the other fellow. Men fight for various reasons but hardly over the words of a song.

When you come down to the associations of the "rockets red glare" of the national anthem, the saving of the King or the ambitions of the "enfants de la patrie" there is of course, theoretically at least, every chance of a ruction. 'The Star Spangled Banner' was written during a British bombardment of the "Marsellaise" was the proud boast of the French. The British and the French for twenty years. The air of "God Save the King" is supposed to be taken from an old German chorale.

Blucher fought with Wellington at Waterloo against the French, and Americans, British and French were in 1918 engaged in fighting Blucher's Prussians. It is to be held to-morrow afternoon in the Bronx Zoological Park. Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, the president, and Mrs. William H. Osborn, the secretary, will receive the members and their friends in the administration building at 3 o'clock. After the visitors have gone the rounds of the animal exhibits they will return to the administration building for tea.

Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president, and Messrs. Madison Grant and Frank K. Sturgis, vice-presidents of the New York Zoological Society, will represent the parent board at the party. The associates of Mrs. Osborn in the auxiliary, which has exerted much influence in extending the membership of the society, include Misses George B. Baker, Jr.; George Crawford Clark, Jr.; Francis A. Clark, De Forest Grant, William H. Hamilton, J. Borden Harriman, Thomas Hastings, Henry Reese Hoyt, Arthur Iselin, Pierpont Morgan, Walter E. Maynard, Shelton E. Albright, May 17.

Wit Uttered in Vain. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The young men and women of the stage seem to forget that they are speaking to an audience which extends a long distance beyond the third or fourth row of seats and talk to one another in the same tone that they would use in a drawing room, thereby destroying the interest and pleasure of a large proportion of the audience. I am not deaf, but there are lines in many of the plays, for which I have paid much money to see and hear, which I have entirely missed. In a current play the wit which causes much laughter in the front rows is entirely lost in the tenth and further back.

Managers should remedy this condition, which has become a very general complaint. In another play the conversation is almost inaudible. Actors should speak with faces turned to the audiences in more distinct tones.

EMILIE RICHARDSON. New York, May 17.

Women as Vestrymen. St. Paul Cited Against a Proposed Episcopal Church Change. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In reading the account of the diocesan convention in this city I was interested to learn that women are trying to gain a place in the government of the Episcopal Church, in the affairs of the parish, namely as vestrymen. Now I am a woman, also an Episcopalian, yet I say that I believe they are wrong.

God never intended woman to usurp the place of man, nor to leave her own important duties and sphere to enter that of man. Especially is this so in regard to the church, the body of Christ, and our special missionary, said, "Let your women keep silence in the churches." EPIPHANIAN. New York, May 17.

Andorra Overlooked. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your answer to the first of Mr. Edison's questions seems incorrect. Apparently Mr. Edison stuck in a trick question.

If you will look closely at a good sized map of Europe you will find the little republic of Andorra stuck away in the mountains. This little republic is certainly one of the countries bounding France. L. L. BENSON. New York, May 17.

The Social Whirl in the Ozarks. Douglasa corresponded Green Forest Tribune.

Talk about being in the social whirl, Air Leathers and wife attended the singing at McKenna's Sunday, took supper that evening with the hostess, Mr. Herbert Hedrick, and attended a social gathering at Joe Norris's after supper.

Another Kansas Reformer. From the Manhattan Nationalist. People, instead of trying to conceal the family skeleton, should try to get for a free performance on the front piazza occasionally. If your friends could look at it all they wanted to, it would soon cease to interest them.

Public Interest at Ever Hot. From the Marion (Ga.) States. Judge R. T. Cook of Harris spoke to a large crowd of twelve or fourteen people here Saturday night.

Two 'Modern' Artists Hold Auction Sale

James N. Rosenberg's Pictures Bring \$1,026 and Marsden Hartley's \$4,913—Many Artists Are Spectators.

An art auction sale of unusual interest was held last night at the Anderson Galleries, when two of the younger and avowedly "modern" painters, impatient with the slow process of finding a market for their work in the ordinary course of events, or finding the high cost of living too severe an obstacle to their further existence, tried the experiment of putting up their entire works at auction.

The artists were James N. Rosenberg and Marsden Hartley, the former represented with seventy-five works in oil and pastel and lithograph, and the latter with 117. The interest of the art world in the experiment was attested by the presence of an audience of painters, critics and collectors which occupied every seat in the hall. In spite of the lively interest of the spectators the bids were merely nominal. Mr. Rosenberg's pictures, totaling \$1,026, and Mr. Hartley's \$4,913, making the grand total for the sale \$5,939.50.

Two oil paintings by Marsden Hartley, "Autumn, Lake and Hills, Maine, 1908," and "Storm Clouds, Maine, 1908," sold to O. D. Stedman for \$1,000 each. The Daniel Gallery paid \$120 for an oil, "Desertion, Maine, 1908." A pastel, "Landscape, New Mexico, 1919," sold to W. S. Williams for \$100, and an oil, "Movement, Boston, 1918," went to A. G. Barnes for \$100. Paul Rosenberg bought a small still life in oil for \$100 and Miss Florence Steinhilber acquired a still life in oil for the same price.

Activities of the Swiss Army during the world war will be shown in motion pictures, beginning at 8 o'clock, at the Grand Central Palace. Tickets are \$2 and \$1, and the proceeds will go toward the maintenance of the Swiss Benevolent Society of Greater New York.